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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/642,686	08/19/2003	Peter Deane	0583P38US02	2732
26123 7590 05/15/2007 BORDEN LADNER GERVAIS LLP WORLD EXCHANGE PLAZA 100 QUEEN STREET SUITE 1100 OTTAWA, ON K1P 1J9 CANADA			EXAMINER SINKANTARAKORN, PAWARIS	
			ART UNIT 2616	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 05/15/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/642,686	DEANE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Pao Sinkantarakorn	2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 August 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 19 August 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to because none of the figures is labeled. For example, reference numeral 14 in Fig. 1 is not labeled. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.
2. In addition to Replacement Sheets containing the corrected drawing figure(s), applicant is required to submit a marked-up copy of each Replacement Sheet including annotations indicating the changes made to the previous version. The marked-up copy must be clearly labeled as "Annotated Sheets" and must be presented in the

amendment or remarks section that explains the change(s) to the drawings. See 37 CFR 1.121(d)(1). Failure to timely submit the proposed drawing and marked-up copy will result in the abandonment of the application.

Claim Objections

3. Claims 15-26 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Regarding claim 15 line 8, the term "demux" should be rewritten as ---demux element---.

Claims 16-26 are then objected because they depend on claim 15.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1-8 and 15-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Scott (US 6,522,642).

Regarding claims 1 and 15, Scott discloses an apparatus for processing N number of input signals having a common frequency, the apparatus comprising:

at least N number of modulators for modulating N of the N number of input signals into N number of modulated signals (see column 10 lines 22-30, each signal is modulated with a different chip code by a different modulator);

a combiner for combining the modulated signals into an aggregate signal (see column 10 lines 32-33);

a demux element for decombining the aggregate signal into N number of constituent modulated signals (see column 10 lines 52-53);

at least N number of modulators for demodulating each of the N number of constituent modulated signals into N number of recovered signals (see column 6 lines 1-6 and column 10 lines 54-60, one signal is despread and correlated with the first spread spectrum signal by a correlator and the other signal is despread and correlated with the second spread spectrum signal by another correlator), each corresponding substantially identically to one of the N number of input signals (see column 10 lines 64-67);

regarding claims 2 and 16, the demux element includes a splitter (see Fig 2 reference numeral 160), a delay line having one or more switches (see Fig 2 reference numeral 167 and 161), and a phase discriminator (see Fig 2 reference numeral 171);

regarding claim 3, a length of cabling is placed between the combiner and the splitter (see Fig 2 reference numeral 152);

regarding claim 4, a length of cabling spans at least a portion of an antenna structure (see Fig 2 reference numeral 151 and 152, the cable 152 is connected to the summer 151, which is considered part of the antenna structure);

regarding claims 5 and 17, further including a plurality of amplifiers each located such that the input signals pass through a respective one of the plurality of amplifiers prior to passing through the at least N number of modulators (see column 6 lines 45-51);

regarding claims 6 and 18, the input signals are forward link transmissions and the plurality of amplifiers are high power amplifiers (see column 6 lines 45-51);

regarding claims 7 and 19, the input signals are reverse link transmissions and the plurality of amplifiers are low power preamplifiers (see column 6 lines 45-51);

regarding claims 8 and 20, wherein the input signals are forward link transmissions and the apparatus further includes a single high power amplifier for amplifying the aggregate signal, the high power amplifier located between the combiner and the length of the cabling (see column 4 lines 33-41).

6. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Marshall (US 4,768,187).

Regarding claim 27, Marshall discloses an apparatus for processing N number of modulated input signals having a common frequency, the apparatus comprising:

A demux element (see Fig 4, column 4 lines 60-68, and column 5 lines 1-15, an antenna receives a multiplexed signal from the transmitter and splits the signal into two signals and transmit the signal to mixers 42 and 44) for demultiplexing an amplified aggregate signal consisting of modulated forms of the input signals (see column 4 lines 34-37 and 46-51, the modulated signals are transmitted to amplifiers in the transmission process), the demux element including:

a splitter for splitting the aggregate signal into N number of signal components each corresponding to one modulated input signal (see Fig 4, column 4 lines 60-68, an antenna receives a modulated signal from the transmitter and splits the signal into two signals and transmit the signal to mixers 42 and 44);

a delay line having one or more switches (see Fig 4 reference numerals 42 and 44), the delay line for filtering outputs of the splitter into odd and even frequencies of the N number of signal components (see column 4 lines 63-68 and column 5 lines 1-5, the passband of the filters are set to pass only the wanted sub-channels b and b', b and b' are considered odd and even frequencies); and

a phase discriminator for grouping the odd and even frequencies (see column 5 lines 5-8, the output of the filters are combined in a difference amplifier and sum amplifier to obtain b and b'); and N number of demodulators, each demodulator for demodulating a corresponding one of the odd and even frequencies (see column 5 lines 8-12).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

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consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 9, 10, 13, 21, 22, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scott in view of Wilson et al. (US 6,011,513).

Regarding claims 9, 10, 13, 21, 22, and 25, Scott discloses an apparatus, wherein both the modulators and the demodulators utilize an orthogonal methodology includes Walsh codes (see column 12 lines 40-44).

However, Scott does not disclose that the phrase discriminator is a modified Wilkinson combiner. The invention of Wilson et al. from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a Wilkinson combiner to combine the in-phase and quadrature components (see column 39-42).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art to implement a Wilkinson combiner as taught by Wilson et al. into the receiver apparatus of Scott.

The motivation for implementing a Wilkinson combiner is that it increases the efficiency of the demultiplexer.

11. Claims 11, 12, 14, 23, 24, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scott in view of Skones et al. (US 6,760,342).

Regarding claims 11, 12, 14, 23, 24, and 26, Scott discloses an apparatus, wherein both the modulators and the demodulators utilize an orthogonal methodology includes Walsh codes (see column 12 lines 40-44).

However, Scott does not disclose that the phrase discriminator is a 90-degree hybrid. The invention of Skones et al. from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a 90-degree hybrid coupler functioning to discriminate between 0-degree phase and 90-degree phase of input signals (see column 7 lines 11-16).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art to implement a 90-degree hybrid coupler as taught by Skones et al. into the receiver apparatus of Scott.

The motivation for implementing a 90-degree hybrid coupler is that it increases the efficiency of the demultiplexer.

12. Claims 28, 29, and 32 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marshall in view of Wilson et al.

Regarding claims 28, 29, and 32, Marshall discloses an apparatus, wherein both the modulators and the demodulators utilize an orthogonal methodology (see column 5 lines 3-4).

However, Marshall does not disclose that the phrase discriminator is a modified Wilkinson combiner. The invention of Wilson et al. from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a Wilkinson combiner to combine the in-phase and quadrature components (see column 39-42).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art to implement a Wilkinson combiner as taught by Wilson et al. into the receiver apparatus of Marshall.

The motivation for implementing a Wilkinson combiner is that it increases the efficiency of the demultiplexer.

13. Claims 30, 31, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marshall in view of Skones et al.

Regarding claims 30, 31, and 33, Marshall discloses an apparatus, wherein both the modulators and the demodulators utilize an orthogonal methodology (see column 5 lines 3-4).

However, Marshall does not disclose that the phrase discriminator is a 90-degree hybrid. The invention of Wilson et al. from the same or similar fields of endeavor

disclose a 90-degree hybrid coupler functioning to discriminate between 0-degree phase and 90-degree phase of input signals (see column 7 lines 11-16).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art to implement a 90-degree hybrid as taught by Wilson et al. into the receiver apparatus of Marshall.

The motivation for implementing a 90-degree hybrid is that it increases the efficiency of the demultiplexer.

Conclusion

14. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Suzuki et al. (US 6,178,158 and US 5,818,875) and Rudish et al. (US 4,839,894) are cited to show systems/methods considered pertinent to the claimed invention.

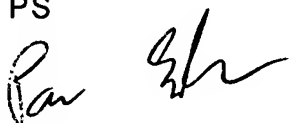
15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pao Sinkantarakorn whose telephone number is 571-270-1424. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 9:00am-3:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ricky Ngo can be reached on 571-272-3139. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

PS

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Pan" followed by a stylized flourish.A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Ricky Q. Ngo".

RICKY Q. NGO
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER